APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/068,254	02/04/2002	Alan M. Vale	6783P022	8491

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EXAMINER
JERABEK, KELLY L

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2622	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	10/068,254	VALE ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	KELLY L. JERABEK	2622	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>18 November 2008</u>.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-7,10-16,18-26 and 29-32</u> is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-7,10-16,18-26 and 29-32</u> is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on <u>02 October 2006</u> is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6) ☐ Other: _____ .

DETAILED ACTION

Information Disclosure Statement

The information disclosure statement (IDS) submitted on 11/18/2008 is in compliance with the provisions of 37 CFR 1.97. Accordingly, the information disclosure statement is being considered by the examiner.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 11/18/2008 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Response to Remarks:

Applicant's arguments regarding claim 1 (Amendment pages 9-10) state that the combination of the Bateman, Sato, Yamada and Terakado references fails to teach or suggest, "determining whether the pipeline device is configured to transfer information from the data capture device to a remote host device that is capable of communication with said data capture device via the pipeline device," and "if the pipeline device is not configured to transfer the information, automatically sending data to the pipeline device that configures the pipeline device to transfer the information". The Examiner

respectfully disagrees. The Bateman reference discloses a method facilitating transfer

of information from a data capture device (102) to a host device (108,112) (page 2,

paragraphs 21-22). Bateman states that the connection between the camera base unit

(102,104) and the host (108,112) includes both tethered and wireless connections (eg.

USB interface); wherein the wireless case, the base unit (102,104) is capable of

wirelessly transmitting to and receiving data from the host (108,112) (page 2,

paragraphs 20-21). Therefore, it can be seen that Bateman teaches a wireless network

connection between a data capture device (102,104) and a host device (108,112).

Bateman further states that upon connection of a data capture device (102) to a host

device (108,112) that is capable of communicating with the data capture device (102),

automatically verifying that a connection has been established between the data

capture device (102) and the host device (page 3, paragraph 28) and automatically

initiating an immediate transfer of information from the data capture device (102) (pages

2-3 paragraph 23). **In addition, the Bateman reference discloses a method of**

determining whether a USB bus (604) is configured to transfer information from

the data capture device (102, 104) to a remote host device (108, 112) that is

capable of communication with said data capture device (102, 104) via the USB

bus (604) (when a camera's local host is not available, the camera can identify

itself to a host 's operating system as a USB mass storage device) (page 4,

paragraph 35-page 5, paragraph 39; page 6, paragraph 44); an if the USB bus

(604) is not configured to transfer the information, automatically sending data to

the USB bus (604) that configures the USB bus (604) to transfer information (the

host USB controller/driver loads a default USB mass storage device driver and identifies the camera as a storage device to enable a transfer of information between the camera and the host) (page 6, paragraph 44). However, although the Bateman reference discloses all of the above limitations including a wireless communication between a camera and a remote device and a method of downloading and configuring a device driver for data transmission between devices it fails to specifically disclose that the wireless communication method comprises establishing a connection between the data capture device and a pipeline device such as a cellular telephone; establishing a wireless network connection between the data capture device and the remote host device via the pipeline device, wherein the pipeline device enables communication between the data capture device and the remote host device without user installation of dedicated software on the pipeline device or the remote host device for enabling said communication, wherein said data capture device is preconfigured to establish the wireless network connection with the remote host device via the pipeline device upon establishing the connection with the pipeline device.

Sato discloses a method of facilitating transfer of information from a data capture device (10) to a remote host device (42,45,46), the method comprising: establishing a connection between the data capture device (10) and a pipeline device (44); establishing a wireless network connection between the data capture device (10) and the remote host device (42,45,46) via the pipeline device (44), wherein the pipeline device (44) enables communication between the data capture device (10) and the remote host device (42,45,46) without user installation of dedicated software on the

pipeline device (44) or the remote host device (42,45,46) for enabling communication

(col. 4, line 36-col. 5, line 55; figures 1,2). Sato discloses a method of facilitating

transfer of information from a data capture device (10) to a remote host device

(42,45,46), the method comprising: establishing a connection between the data capture

device (10) and a pipeline device (44); establishing a wireless network connection

between the data capture device (10) and the remote host device (42,45,46) via the

pipeline device (44), wherein the pipeline device (44) enables communication between

the data capture device (10) and the remote host device (42,45,46) (col. 4, line 36-col.

5, line 55; figures 1,2). Sato states that this communication is performed and does not

state that dedicated software must be installed on the cellular type portable telephone

(pipeline device 44), therefore it is inherent that the cellular type portable telephone

(pipeline device 44) is capable of communicating with the data capture device (camera

10) or the remote host device (remote server 42) without user installation of dedicated

software on the pipeline device. The Sato reference further states that where the

external communications device/pipeline device (44) is a cellular type portable

telephone, the portable telephone (44) is automatically connected to a remote server

(42) and is automatically connected to the camera (10) when the camera is placed in

communication mode (col. 5, lines 32-55). Sato states that when the user of the

camera (10) sets the camera (10) into communication mode, the camera (10)

establishes a connection with pipeline device (portable telephone 44) and the pipeline

device (portable telephone 44) is automatically connected to the nearest server (42)

(col. 5, lines 32-55). Thus, it can be seen that Sato discloses that the data capture

device (10) is preconfigured (set in communication mode) to establish a wireless

network connection with a remote host device (42) via the pipeline device (44) upon

establishing a connection with the pipeline device (44). Therefore, it would have been

obvious for one skilled in the art to have been motivated to include the teaching of

enabling a camera to utilize a pipeline device such as a potable telephone to

communicate wirelessly with remote devices as disclosed by Sato in the camera

capable of wirelessly communicating with remote devices and automatically configuring

a device driver for communicating with remote devices disclosed by Bateman. Doing so

would provide a means for enabling a camera to communicate with remote devices that

are located far away from the camera.

Therefore, the Examiner maintains that the combination of the Bateman, Sato,

Yamada and Terakado references discloses all of the limitations of claim 1.

Applicant's arguments regarding claim 15 (Amendment pages 11-12) state that

the combination of the Bateman, Sato and Yamada references fails to teach or suggest,

"determining whether the pipeline device is configured to transfer information from the

data capture device to a remote host device that is capable of communication with said

data capture device via the pipeline device," and "if the pipeline device is not configured

to transfer the information, automatically sending data to the pipeline device that

configures the pipeline device to transfer the information". The Examiner respectfully

disagrees. The Bateman reference discloses a method facilitating transfer of

information from a data capture device (102) to a host device (108,112) (page 2,

paragraphs 21-22). Bateman states that the connection between the camera base unit

(102,104) and the host (108,112) includes both tethered and wireless connections (eg.

USB interface); wherein the wireless case, the base unit (102,104) is capable of

wirelessly transmitting to and receiving data from the host (108,112) (page 2,

paragraphs 20-21). Therefore, it can be seen that Bateman teaches a wireless network

connection between a data capture device (102,104) and a host device (108,112).

Bateman further states that upon connection of a data capture device (102) to a host

device (108,112) that is capable of communicating with the data capture device (102),

automatically verifying that a connection has been established between the data

capture device (102) and the host device (page 3, paragraph 28) and automatically

initiating an immediate transfer of information from the data capture device (102) (pages

2-3 paragraph 23). **In addition, the Bateman reference discloses a method of**

determining whether a USB bus (604) is configured to transfer information from

the data capture device (102, 104) to a remote host device (108, 112) that is

capable of communication with said data capture device (102, 104) via the USB

bus (604) (when a camera's local host is not available, the camera can identify

itself to a host 's operating system as a USB mass storage device) (page 4,

paragraph 35-page 5, paragraph 39; page 6, paragraph 44); an if the USB bus

(604) is not configured to transfer the information, automatically sending data to

the USB bus (604) that configures the USB bus (604) to transfer information (the

host USB controller/driver loads a default USB mass storage device driver and

identifies the camera as a storage device to enable a transfer of information

between the camera and the host) (page 6, paragraph 44). However, although the Bateman reference discloses all of the above limitations including a wireless communication between a camera and a remote device and a method of downloading and configuring a device driver for data transmission between devices it fails to specifically disclose that the wireless communication method comprises establishing a connection between the data capture device and a pipeline device such as a cellular telephone; establishing a wireless network connection between the data capture device and the remote host device via the pipeline device, wherein the pipeline device enables communication between the data capture device and the remote host device without user installation of dedicated software on the pipeline device or the remote host device for enabling said communication, wherein said data capture device is preconfigured to establish the wireless network connection with the remote host device via the pipeline device upon establishing the connection with the pipeline device.

Sato discloses a method of facilitating transfer of information from a data capture device (10) to a remote host device (42,45,46), the method comprising: establishing a connection between the data capture device (10) and a pipeline device (44); establishing a wireless network connection between the data capture device (10) and the remote host device (42,45,46) via the pipeline device (44), wherein the pipeline device (44) enables communication between the data capture device (10) and the remote host device (42,45,46) without user installation of dedicated software on the pipeline device (44) or the remote host device (42,45,46) for enabling communication (col. 4, line 36-col. 5, line 55; figures 1,2). Sato discloses a method of facilitating

transfer of information from a data capture device (10) to a remote host device

(42,45,46), the method comprising: establishing a connection between the data capture

device (10) and a pipeline device (44); establishing a wireless network connection

between the data capture device (10) and the remote host device (42,45,46) via the

pipeline device (44), wherein the pipeline device (44) enables communication between

the data capture device (10) and the remote host device (42,45,46) (col. 4, line 36-col.

5, line 55; figures 1,2). Sato states that this communication is performed and does not

state that dedicated software must be installed on the cellular type portable telephone

(pipeline device 44), therefore it is inherent that the cellular type portable telephone

(pipeline device 44) is capable of communicating with the data capture device (camera

10) or the remote host device (remote server 42) without user installation of dedicated

software on the pipeline device. The Sato reference further states that where the

external communications device/pipeline device (44) is a cellular type portable

telephone, the portable telephone (44) is automatically connected to a remote server

(42) and is automatically connected to the camera (10) when the camera is placed in

communication mode (col. 5, lines 32-55). Sato states that when the user of the

camera (10) sets the camera (10) into communication mode, the camera (10)

establishes a connection with pipeline device (portable telephone 44) and the pipeline

device (portable telephone 44) is automatically connected to the nearest server (42)

(col. 5, lines 32-55). Thus, it can be seen that Sato discloses that the data capture

device (10) is preconfigured (set in communication mode) to establish a wireless

network connection with a remote host device (42) via the pipeline device (44) upon

establishing a connection with the pipeline device (44).   Therefore, it would have been

obvious for one skilled in the art to have been motivated to include the teaching of

enabling a camera to utilize a pipeline device such as a potable telephone to

communicate wirelessly with remote devices as disclosed by Sato in the camera

capable of wirelessly communicating with remote devices and automatically configuring

a device driver for communicating with remote devices disclosed by Bateman. Doing so

would provide a means for enabling a camera to communicate with remote devices that

are located far away from the camera.

     Therefore, the Examiner maintains that the combination of the Bateman, Sato

and Yamada references discloses all of the limitations of claim 15.

     Applicant's arguments regarding claim 29 (Amendment pages 12-13) state that

the combination of the Bateman, Yamada and Terakado references fails to teach or

suggest, "if the pipeline device is not configured to transfer the information,

automatically sending data to the pipeline device that configures the pipeline device to

transfer the information," and "automatically installing at least one of a driver or an

application on the host device that enables the host device to transfer the informaton".

The Examiner respectfully disagrees. The Bateman reference discloses a method

facilitating transfer of information from a data capture device (102) to a host device

(108,112) (page 2, paragraphs 21-22). Bateman states that the connection between the

camera base unit (102,104) and the host (108,112) includes both tethered and wireless

connections (eg. USB interface); wherein the wireless case, the base unit (102,104) is

capable of wirelessly transmitting to and receiving data from the host (108,112) (page 2,

paragraphs 20-21). Therefore, it can be seen that Bateman teaches a wireless network

connection between a data capture device (102,104) and a host device (108,112).

Bateman further states that upon connection of a data capture device (102) to a host

device (108,112) that is capable of communicating with the data capture device (102),

automatically verifying that a connection has been established between the data

capture device (102) and the host device (page 3, paragraph 28) and automatically

initiating an immediate transfer of information from the data capture device (102) (pages

2-3 paragraph 23). **In addition, the Bateman reference discloses a method of**

determining whether a USB bus (604) is configured to transfer information from

the data capture device (102, 104) to a remote host device (108, 112) that is

capable of communication with said data capture device (102, 104) via the USB

bus (604) (when a camera's local host is not available, the camera can identify

itself to a host 's operating system as a USB mass storage device) (page 4,

paragraph 35-page 5, paragraph 39; page 6, paragraph 44); an if the USB bus

(604) is not configured to transfer the information, automatically sending data to

the USB bus (604) that configures the USB bus (604) to transfer information (the

host USB controller/driver loads a default USB mass storage device driver and

identifies the camera as a storage device to enable a transfer of information

between the camera and the host) (page 6, paragraph 44). However, although the

Bateman reference discloses all of the above limitations including a wireless

communication between a camera and a remote device and a method of downloading

and configuring a device driver for data transmission between devices it fails to
specifically disclose that the wireless communication method comprises establishing a
connection between the data capture device and a pipeline device such as a cellular
telephone; establishing a wireless network connection between the data capture device
and the remote host device via the pipeline device, wherein the pipeline device enables
communication between the data capture device and the remote host device without
user installation of dedicated software on the pipeline device or the remote host device
for enabling said communication, wherein said data capture device is preconfigured to
establish the wireless network connection with the remote host device via the pipeline
device upon establishing the connection with the pipeline device.

Sato discloses a method of facilitating transfer of information from a data capture
device (10) to a remote host device (42,45,46), the method comprising: establishing a
connection between the data capture device (10) and a pipeline device (44);
establishing a wireless network connection between the data capture device (10) and
the remote host device (42,45,46) via the pipeline device (44), wherein the pipeline
device (44) enables communication between the data capture device (10) and the
remote host device (42,45,46) without user installation of dedicated software on the
pipeline device (44) or the remote host device (42,45,46) for enabling communication
(col. 4, line 36-col. 5, line 55; figures 1,2). Sato discloses a method of facilitating
transfer of information from a data capture device (10) to a remote host device
(42,45,46), the method comprising: establishing a connection between the data capture
device (10) and a pipeline device (44); establishing a wireless network connection

between the data capture device (10) and the remote host device (42,45,46) via the

pipeline device (44), wherein the pipeline device (44) enables communication between

the data capture device (10) and the remote host device (42,45,46) (col. 4, line 36-col.

5, line 55; figures 1,2). Sato states that this communication is performed and does not

state that dedicated software must be installed on the cellular type portable telephone

(pipeline device 44), therefore it is inherent that the cellular type portable telephone

(pipeline device 44) is capable of communicating with the data capture device (camera

10) or the remote host device (remote server 42) without user installation of dedicated

software on the pipeline device. The Sato reference further states that where the

external communications device/pipeline device (44) is a cellular type portable

telephone, the portable telephone (44) is automatically connected to a remote server

(42) and is automatically connected to the camera (10) when the camera is placed in

communication mode (col. 5, lines 32-55). Sato states that when the user of the

camera (10) sets the camera (10) into communication mode, the camera (10)

establishes a connection with pipeline device (portable telephone 44) and the pipeline

device (portable telephone 44) is automatically connected to the nearest server (42)

(col. 5, lines 32-55). Thus, it can be seen that Sato discloses that the data capture

device (10) is preconfigured (set in communication mode) to establish a wireless

network connection with a remote host device (42) via the pipeline device (44) upon

establishing a connection with the pipeline device (44).   Therefore, it would have been

obvious for one skilled in the art to have been motivated to include the teaching of

enabling a camera to utilize a pipeline device such as a potable telephone to

communicate wirelessly with remote devices as disclosed by Sato in the camera

capable of wirelessly communicating with remote devices and automatically configuring

a device driver for communicating with remote devices disclosed by Bateman. Doing so

would provide a means for enabling a camera to communicate with remote devices that

are located far away from the camera.

Therefore, the Examiner maintains that the combination of the Bateman, Yamada

and Terakado references discloses all of the limitations of claim 29.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set
> forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and
> the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the
> invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-3, 6 and 31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Bateman et al. US 2002/0194414 in view of Sato et al. US

7,265,779 in view of Yamada et al. US 6,239,837 and further in view of Terakado et

al. US 2002/0001042.

Re claim 1, Bateman discloses a method facilitating transfer of information from a

data capture device (102) to a host device (108,112) (page 2, paragraphs 21-22).

Bateman states that the connection between the camera base unit (102,104) and the

host (108,112) includes both tethered and wireless connections; where in the wireless

case, the base unit (102,104) is capable of wirelessly transmitting to and receiving data

from the host (108,112) (page 2, paragraphs 20-21). Therefore, it can be seen that

Bateman teaches a wireless network connection between a data capture device

(102,104) and a host device (108,112). Bateman further states that upon connection of

a data capture device (102) to a host device (108,112) that is capable of communicating

with the data capture device (102), automatically verifying that a connection has been

established between the data capture device (102) and the host device (page 3,

paragraph 28) and automatically initiating an immediate transfer of information from the

data capture device (102) (pages 2-3 paragraph 23). In addition, the Bateman

reference discloses a method of determining whether a USB bus (604) is configured to

transfer information from the data capture device (102, 104) to a remote host device

(108, 112) that is capable of communication with said data capture device (102, 104) via

the USB bus (604) (when a camera's local host is not available, the camera can identify

itself to a host 's operating system as a USB mass storage device) (page 4, paragraph

35-page 5, paragraph 39; page 6, paragraph 44); an if the USB bus (604) is not

configured to transfer the information, automatically sending data to the USB bus (604)

that configures the USB bus (604) to transfer information (the host USB controller/driver

loads a default USB mass storage device driver and identifies the camera as a storage

device to enable a transfer of information between the camera and the host) (page 6,

paragraph 44). However, although the Bateman reference discloses all of the above

limitations including a wireless communication between a camera and a remote device

and a method of downloading and configuring a device driver for data transmission

between devices it fails to specifically disclose that the wireless communication method

comprises establishing a connection between the data capture device and a pipeline

device such as a cellular telephone; establishing a wireless network connection

between the data capture device and the remote host device via the pipeline device,

wherein the pipeline device enables communication between the data capture device

and the remote host device without user installation of dedicated software on the

pipeline device or the remote host device for enabling said communication, wherein said

data capture device is preconfigured to establish the wireless network connection with

the remote host device via the pipeline device upon establishing the connection with the

pipeline device.

Sato discloses a method of facilitating transfer of information from a data capture

device (10) to a remote host device (42,45,46), the method comprising: establishing a

connection between the data capture device (10) and a pipeline device (44);

establishing a wireless network connection between the data capture device (10) and

the remote host device (42,45,46) via the pipeline device (44), wherein the pipeline

device (44) enables communication between the data capture device (10) and the

remote host device (42,45,46) without user installation of dedicated software on the

pipeline device (44) or the remote host device (42,45,46) for enabling communication

(col. 4, line 36-col. 5, line 55; figures 1,2). Sato discloses a method of facilitating

transfer of information from a data capture device (10) to a remote host device

(42,45,46), the method comprising: establishing a connection between the data capture

device (10) and a pipeline device (44); establishing a wireless network connection

between the data capture device (10) and the remote host device (42,45,46) via the

pipeline device (44), wherein the pipeline device (44) enables communication between

the data capture device (10) and the remote host device (42,45,46) (col. 4, line 36-col.

5, line 55; figures 1,2). Sato states that this communication is performed and does not

state that dedicated software must be installed on the cellular type portable telephone

(pipeline device 44), therefore it is inherent that the cellular type portable telephone

(pipeline device 44) is capable of communicating with the data capture device (camera

10) or the remote host device (remote server 42) without user installation of dedicated

software on the pipeline device. The Sato reference further states that where the

external communications device/pipeline device (44) is a cellular type portable

telephone, the portable telephone (44) is automatically connected to a remote server

(42) and is automatically connected to the camera (10) when the camera is placed in

communication mode (col. 5, lines 32-55). Sato states that when the user of the

camera (10) sets the camera (10) into communication mode, the camera (10)

establishes a connection with pipeline device (portable telephone 44) and the pipeline

device (portable telephone 44) is automatically connected to the nearest server (42)

(col. 5, lines 32-55). Thus, it can be seen that Sato discloses that the data capture

device (10) is preconfigured (set in communication mode) to establish a wireless

network connection with a remote host device (42) via the pipeline device (44) upon

establishing a connection with the pipeline device (44).   Therefore, it would have been

obvious for one skilled in the art to have been motivated to include the teaching of

enabling a camera to utilize a pipeline device such as a potable telephone to

communicate wirelessly with remote devices as disclosed by Sato in the camera

capable of wirelessly communicating with remote devices and automatically configuring

a device driver for communicating with remote devices disclosed by Bateman. Doing so

would provide a means for enabling a camera to communicate with remote devices that

are located far away from the camera.

        Although the combination of the Bateman and Sato references discloses all of

the above limitations the combination fails to specifically state that upon connection of

the data capture device to the host device through the pipeline device, notification that a

transfer of information is in process and notification of successful completion of the

transfer of information is automatically provided.

        Yamada discloses in figures 1-3 a camera capable of accepting an auxiliary

memory card (MC). The camera includes a liquid crystal display section (30) that

displays a plurality of icon marks (46-66) according to the operation modes of the

camera (col. 3, lines 60-67). When the camera is in the copying mode of copying image

data from the main memory (MM) to the memory card (MC), icon mark (62)

automatically provides a notification that a transfer of information is in process (col. 4,

lines 32-35; col. 9, line 59 – col. 10, line 15). Each time an individual image is

transferred and copied the values of icon marks (56, 60) are changed (col. 11, line 59 –

col. 12, line 10). Thus, icon marks (56,60) provide notification of successful completion of the transfer of information. Therefore, it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art to have been motivated to automatically provide notification that the connection between the data capture device and the pipeline device has been established, automatically provide notification that a transfer of information is in process and automatically provide notification of successful completion of a transfer of information as disclosed by Yamada in the system configured to transfer data between a peripheral device and a host as disclosed by the combination of Bateman and Sato. Doing so would provide a means for allowing a user of an image capture device to view the transfer status of image data being transferred from the image capture device to a host. However, although the combination of the Bateman, Sato and Yamada references discloses all of the above limitations, the combination fails to state that notification of successful completion of a transfer of information is provided by illumination or extinguishing of a light on the data capture device.

Terakado discloses a remote controller (1) that is capable of communicating with multiple electronic devices (3,9,13) (figure 2). Terakado states that CPU (1a) turns on LED (100) to indicate that information is being transferred and the CPU (1a) turns off the LED (100) to indicate the information transfer has finished (page 5, paragraphs 74-84). Thus, it can be seen that it is well known to illuminate or extinguish an LED to notify a user of a device of a transfer state of the device. Therefore, it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art to have been motivated to include an LED to indicate the completion of an information transfer as disclosed by Terakado in the camera

system disclosed by the combination of Bateman, Sato and Yamada. Doing so would

provide a means for providing an indication that a transfer of information is either in

process or has been completed.

Re claims 2 and 3, Terakado states that the notification that the transfer of

information is in process is provided by illumination of a light (LED 100) (page 5,

paragraph 75).

Re claim 6, when the camera disclosed by Yamada is in the copying mode of

copying image data from the main memory (MM) to the memory card (MC), icon mark

(62) automatically provides a notification that a transfer of information is in process (col.

4, lines 32-35; col. 9, line 59 – col. 10, line 15). Icon mark (62) is displayed on LCD (30)

therefore the icon mark (62) is a notification that a transfer of information is in process

that is provided on an LCD (30).

Re claim 31, The Sato reference discloses a pipeline device (44) that is capable

of connecting with a camera device (10) in order to transmit date from the camera

device (10) to remote devices. Furthermore, the Yamada reference discloses that it is

well known in the digital imaging art to display an icon mark (64) when a memory card

(MC) is attached to a camera in order to verify that a connection has been established

between the memory card (MC) and the camera (col. 6, line 53 – col. 7, line 10).

Therefore, it can be seen that it is well known in the digital imaging art to provide a

notification (such as an icon) that a connection between a data capture device (camera)

and a remote device (such as a pipeline device or a memory card) has been

established.

Claims 4-5, 7 and 10-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Bateman et al. in view of Sato et al. in view of Yamada in view

of Terakado et al. and further in view of Okada US 6,630,954.

Re claim 4, the combination of the Bateman, Sato, Yamada and Terakado

references disclose all of the limitations of claims 1 and 2 above. However, although

the Terakado reference discloses an LED (100) for providing a notification of

information transfer it fails to state that the LED blinks periodically while the transfer of

information is in process.

Okada discloses an image pickup apparatus including an image erasure status

notification function. If the image data has already been transferred, a message is

provided to the user indicating that the image to be erased has already been transferred

to another storing area (col. 2, lines 54-62). The message is provided to the user using

either a flickering LED, a display of an LCD, or a sound generation of a buzzer (col. 2,

lines 41-53). Therefore, it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art to have

been motivated to include the concept of using a flickering LED or a buzzer for user

notification as disclosed by Okada in the system configured to transfer data between a

peripheral device and a host as disclosed by the combination of Bateman, Sato,

Yamada and Terakado. Doing so would provide a means for flickering an LED or

sounding a buzzer in order to provide notifications to a user of a camera (Okada: col. 2,

lines 54-62).

Re claim 5, the combination of the Bateman, Sato, Yamada and Terakado

references disclose all of the limitations of claims 1 and 2 above. However, although

the Terakado reference discloses an LED (100) for providing a notification of

information transfer it fails to state that the LED is green.

Okada discloses an image pickup apparatus including an image erasure status

notification function. If the image data has already been transferred, a message is

provided to the user indicating that the image to be erased has already been transferred

to another storing area (col. 2, lines 54-62). The message is provided to the user using

either a flickering LED, a display of an LCD, or a sound generation of a buzzer (col. 2,

lines 41-53). Additionally, the LED disclosed by Okada is green to confirm that an

image has been transferred (col. 2, lines 41-46). Therefore, it would have been obvious

for one skilled in the art to have been motivated to include the concept of using an

flickering LED or a buzzer for user notification as disclosed by Okada in the system

configured to transfer data between a peripheral device and a host as disclosed by the

combination of Bateman, Sato, Yamada and Terakado. Doing so would provide a

means for flickering an LED or sounding a buzzer in order to provide notifications to a

user of a camera (Okada: col. 2, lines 54-62).

Re claim 7, the combination of the Bateman, Sato, Yamada and Terakado

references disclose all of the limitations of claims 1 and 2 above. However, although

the Terakado reference discloses an LED (100) for providing a notification of

information transfer it fails to state that a notification that the transfer of information is in

process is provided by an audio signal.

Okada discloses an image pickup apparatus including an image erasure status

notification function. If the image data has already been transferred, a message is

provided to the user indicating that the image to be erased has already been transferred

to another storing area (col. 2, lines 54-62). The message is provided to the user using

either a flickering LED, a display of an LCD, or a sound generation of a buzzer (col. 2,

lines 41-53). Therefore, it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art to have

been motivated to include the concept of using an flickering LED or a buzzer for user

notification as disclosed by Okada in the system configured to transfer data between a

peripheral device and a host as disclosed by the combination of Bateman, Sato,

Yamada and Terakado. Doing so would provide a means for flickering an LED or

sounding a buzzer in order to provide notifications to a user of a camera (Okada: col. 2,

lines 54-62).

Re claim 10, the combination of Bateman, Sato, Yamada and Terakado

discloses all of the limitations of claims 1 above. Yamada also states the when the

capacity of the auxiliary memory is insufficient before the whole image is transferred

icon mark (60) indicates the number of uncopied image data (col. 12, lines 11-49).

However, the combination of Bateman, Sato, Yamada and Terakado does not

specifically disclose an automatic notification of failure if the transfer of information is

not successfully completed.

Okada discloses an image pickup apparatus including an image erasure status

notification function. If the image data has not been transferred, a message is provided

to the user indicating that the image to be erased has not been transferred to another

storing area (col. 2, line 63 - col. 3, line 24). The message is provided to the user using

either a flickering LED, a display of an LCD, or a sound generation of a buzzer (col. 3,

lines 1-10). Therefore, it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art to have

been motivated to include the concept of using an LED or a buzzer to notify a user that

a transfer of information was not successfully completed as disclosed by Okada in the

system configured to transfer data between a peripheral device and a host as disclosed

by the combination of Bateman, Sato, Yamada and Terakado. Doing so would provide

a means for flickering an LED or sounding a buzzer in order to provide notifications to a

user of a camera that an image has not yet been transferred (Okada: col. 3, lines 11-

19).

Re claims 11-13, Okada states that a red LED is lit to notify the user that the

image to be erased is not transferred (col. 3, lines 1-4).

Re claim 14, Okada states that a message on an LCD is used to notify the user

that the image to be erased is not transferred (col. 3, lines 4-8).

Claims 15, 18, 21-22, 25 and 32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Bateman et al. US 2002/0194414 in view of Sato et al. US

7,265,779 and further in view of Yamada et al. US 6,239,837.

Re claim 15, Bateman discloses a method facilitating transfer of information from

a data capture device (102) to a host device (108,112) (page 2, paragraphs 21-22).

Bateman states that the connection between the camera base unit (102,104) and the

host (108,112) includes both tethered and wireless connections; where in the wireless

case, the base unit (102,104) is capable of wirelessly transmitting to and receiving data

from the host (108,112) (page 2, paragraphs 20-21). Therefore, it can be seen that

Bateman teaches a wireless network connection between a data capture device

(102,104) and a host device (108,112). Bateman further states that upon connection of

a data capture device (102) to a host device (108,112) that is capable of communicating

with the data capture device (102), automatically verifying that a connection has been

established between the data capture device (102) and the host device (page 3,

paragraph 28) and automatically initiating an immediate transfer of information from the

data capture device (102) (pages 2-3 paragraph 23). In addition, the Bateman

reference discloses a method of determining whether a USB bus (604) is configured to

transfer information from the data capture device (102, 104) to a remote host device

(108, 112) that is capable of communication with said data capture device (102, 104) via

the USB bus (604) (when a camera's local host is not available, the camera can identify

itself to a host 's operating system as a USB mass storage device) (page 4, paragraph

35-page 5, paragraph 39; page 6, paragraph 44); an if the USB bus (604) is not

configured to transfer the information, automatically sending data to the USB bus (604)

that configures the USB bus (604) to transfer information (the host USB controller/driver

loads a default USB mass storage device driver and identifies the camera as a storage

device to enable a transfer of information between the camera and the host) (page 6,

paragraph 44). However, although the Bateman reference discloses all of the above

limitations including a wireless communication between a camera and a remote device

and a method of downloading and configuring a device driver for data transmission

between devices it fails to specifically disclose that the wireless communication method

comprises establishing a connection between the data capture device and a pipeline

device such as a cellular telephone; establishing a wireless network connection

between the data capture device and the remote host device via the pipeline device,

wherein the pipeline device enables communication between the data capture device

and the remote host device without user installation of dedicated software on the

pipeline device or the remote host device for enabling said communication, wherein said

data capture device is preconfigured to establish the wireless network connection with

the remote host device via the pipeline device upon establishing the connection with the

pipeline device.

Sato discloses a method of facilitating transfer of information from a data capture

device (10) to a remote host device (42,45,46), the method comprising: establishing a

connection between the data capture device (10) and a pipeline device (44);

establishing a wireless network connection between the data capture device (10) and

the remote host device (42,45,46) via the pipeline device (44), wherein the pipeline

device (44) enables communication between the data capture device (10) and the

remote host device (42,45,46) without user installation of dedicated software on the

pipeline device (44) or the remote host device (42,45,46) for enabling communication

(col. 4, line 36-col. 5, line 55; figures 1,2). Sato discloses a method of facilitating

transfer of information from a data capture device (10) to a remote host device

(42,45,46), the method comprising: establishing a connection between the data capture

device (10) and a pipeline device (44); establishing a wireless network connection

between the data capture device (10) and the remote host device (42,45,46) via the

pipeline device (44), wherein the pipeline device (44) enables communication between

the data capture device (10) and the remote host device (42,45,46) (col. 4, line 36-col.

5, line 55; figures 1,2). Sato states that this communication is performed and does not

state that dedicated software must be installed on the cellular type portable telephone

(pipeline device 44), therefore it is inherent that the cellular type portable telephone

(pipeline device 44) is capable of communicating with the data capture device (camera

10) or the remote host device (remote server 42) without user installation of dedicated

software on the pipeline device. The Sato reference further states that where the

external communications device/pipeline device (44) is a cellular type portable

telephone, the portable telephone (44) is automatically connected to a remote server

(42) and is automatically connected to the camera (10) when the camera is placed in

communication mode (col. 5, lines 32-55). Sato states that when the user of the

camera (10) sets the camera (10) into communication mode, the camera (10)

establishes a connection with pipeline device (portable telephone 44) and the pipeline

device (portable telephone 44) is automatically connected to the nearest server (42)

(col. 5, lines 32-55). Thus, it can be seen that Sato discloses that the data capture

device (10) is preconfigured (set in communication mode) to establish a wireless

network connection with a remote host device (42) via the pipeline device (44) upon

establishing a connection with the pipeline device (44).   Therefore, it would have been

obvious for one skilled in the art to have been motivated to include the teaching of

enabling a camera to utilize a pipeline device such as a potable telephone to

communicate wirelessly with remote devices as disclosed by Sato in the camera

capable of wirelessly communicating with remote devices and automatically configuring

a device driver for communicating with remote devices disclosed by Bateman. Doing so

would provide a means for enabling a camera to communicate with remote devices that

are located far away from the camera.

Although the combination of the Bateman and Sato references discloses all of

the above limitations the combination fails to specifically state that upon connection of

the data capture device to the host device through the pipeline device, notification that a

connection between the capture device and the pipeline device has been established, notification that a transfer of information is in process and notification of successful completion of the transfer of information is automatically provided.

Yamada discloses in figures 1-3 a camera capable of accepting an auxiliary memory card (MC). The camera includes a liquid crystal display section (30) that displays a plurality of icon marks (46-66) according to the operation modes of the camera (col. 3, lines 60-67). When the memory card (MC) is attached to the camera, icon mark (64) is displayed thus verifying that the connection has been established and the microprocessor (MPU1) instructs microprocessor (MPU2) to perform processing operations (col. 6, line 53 – col. 7, line 10). When the camera is in the copying mode of copying image data from the main memory (MM) to the memory card (MC), icon mark (62) automatically provides a notification that a transfer of information is in process (col. 4, lines 32-35; col. 9, line 59 – col. 10, line 15). Each time an individual image is transferred and copied the values of icon marks (56, 60) are changed (col. 11, line 59 – col. 12, line 10). Thus, icon marks (56,60) provide notification of successful completion of the transfer of information. Therefore, it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art to have been motivated to automatically provide notification that the connection between the data capture device and the pipeline device has been established, automatically provide notification that a transfer of information is in process and automatically provide notification of successful completion of a transfer of information as disclosed by Yamada in the system configured to transfer data between a peripheral device and a host as disclosed by the combination of Bateman and Sato. Doing so

would provide a means for allowing a user of an image capture device to view the

transfer status of image data being transferred from the image capture device to a host.

Re claim 18, when the memory card (MC) is attached to the camera, icon mark

(64) is displayed on LCD (30) thus verifying that the connection has been established

and the microprocessor (MPU1) instructs microprocessor (MPU2) to perform processing

operations (col. 6, line 53 – col. 7, line 10).

Re claim 21, when the camera is in the copying mode of copying image data

from the main memory (MM) to the memory card (MC), icon mark (62) automatically

provides a notification on LCD (30) that a transfer of information is in process (col. 4,

lines 32-35; col. 9, line 59 – col. 10, line 15).

Re claims 22 and 25, each time an individual image is transferred and copied the

values of icon marks (56, 60) on LCD (30) are changed (col. 11, line 59 – col. 12, line

10). Therefore, icon marks (56,60) provide notification of successful completion of the

transfer of information.

Re claim 32, the Sato reference discloses a pipeline device (44) that is capable

of connecting with a camera device (10) in order to transmit date from the camera

device (10) to remote devices. Furthermore, the Yamada reference discloses that it is

well known in the digital imaging art to display an icon mark (64) when a memory card

(MC) is attached to a camera in order to verify that a connection has been established

between the memory card (MC) and the camera (col. 6, line 53 – col. 7, line 10).

Therefore, it can be seen that it is well known in the digital imaging art to provide a

notification (such as an icon) that a connection between a data capture device (camera)

and a remote device (such as a pipeline device or a memory card) has been

established.

Claims 16, 19-20, 23-24 and 26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Bateman et al. in view of Sato et al. in view of Yamada and

further in view of Okada US 6,630,954.

Re claim 16, the combination of the Bateman, Sato and Yamada references

discloses all of the limitations of claim15 above. However, the notifications provided by

Yamada are icon marks that are displayed on an LCD. The combination of Bateman,

Sato and Yamada does not specifically state that the notifications are light emitting

diodes or audio signals.

Okada discloses an image pickup apparatus including an image erasure status

notification function. If the image data has already been transferred, a message is

provided to the user indicating that the image to be erased has already been transferred

to another storing area (col. 2, lines 54-62). The message is provided to the user using

either a flickering LED, a display of an LCD, or a sound generation of a buzzer (col. 2,

lines 41-53). Therefore, it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art to have been motivated to include the concept of using an LED or a buzzer for user notification as disclosed by Okada in the system configured to transfer data between a peripheral device and a host as disclosed by the combination of Bateman, Sato and Yamada. Doing so would provide a means for flickering an LED or sounding a buzzer in order to provide notifications to a user of a camera (Okada: col. 2, lines 54-62).

Re claims 19-20 and 23, the combination of the Bateman, Sato and Yamada references discloses all of the limitations of claim15 above. However, the notifications provided by Yamada are icon marks that are displayed on an LCD. The combination of Bateman, Sato and Yamada does not specifically state that the notification consists of a blinking light emitting diode.

Okada discloses an image pickup apparatus including an image erasure status notification function. If the image data has already been transferred, a message is provided to the user indicating that the image to be erased has already been transferred to another storing area (col. 2, lines 54-62). The message is provided to the user using either a flickering LED, a display of an LCD, or a sound generation of a buzzer (col. 2, lines 41-53). Therefore, it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art to have been motivated to include the concept of using an LED or a buzzer for user notification as disclosed by Okada in the system configured to transfer data between a peripheral device and a host as disclosed by the combination of Bateman, Sato and Yamada.

Doing so would provide a means for flickering an LED or sounding a buzzer in order to provide notifications to a user of a camera (Okada: col. 2, lines 54-62).

Re claim 24, the combination of the Bateman, Sato, Yamada and Okada references discloses all of the limitations of claim 23 above. Yamada uses icon marks (56,60) to provide notification of successful completion of transfer of information but does not specifically state that the notification is provided by extinguishing a light on the data capture device. The Examiner takes **Official Notice** that it is well known in the art to illuminate an LED on a device that is transferring data during the transfer of the data and to turn off the LED when the transfer is completed. Therefore, it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art to have been motivated to provide an LED that is turned off when the transfer of data is completed in place of the icon marks (56,60) for providing visual notification of successful completion of transfer of information.

Re claim 26, the combination of the Bateman, Sato and Yamada references disclose all of the limitations of claims 15 above. Yamada also states the when the capacity of the auxiliary memory is insufficient before the whole image is transferred icon mark (60) indicates the number of uncopied image data (col. 12, lines 11-49). However, the combination of the Bateman, Sato and Yamada references does not specifically disclose an automatic notification of failure if the transfer of information is not successfully completed.

Okada discloses an image pickup apparatus including an image erasure status

notification function. If the image data has not been transferred, a message is provided

to the user indicating that the image to be erased has not been transferred to another

storing area (col. 2, line 63 - col. 3, line 24). The message is provided to the user using

either a flickering LED, a display of an LCD, or a sound generation of a buzzer (col. 3,

lines 1-10). Therefore, it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art to have

been motivated to include the concept of using an LED or a buzzer to notify a user that

a transfer of information was not successfully completed as disclosed by Okada in the

system configured to transfer data between a peripheral device and a host as disclosed

by the combination of Bateman, Sato and Yamada. Doing so would provide a means

for flickering an LED or sounding a buzzer in order to provide notifications to a user of a

camera that an image has not yet been transferred (Okada: col. 3, lines 11-19).

Claim 29 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Bateman et al. US 2002/0194414 in view of Yamada et al. US 6,239,837 in view of

Terakado et al. US 2002/0001042 and further in view of Takahashi US

2002/0051065.

Re claim 29, Bateman discloses a method facilitating transfer of information from

a data capture device (102) to a host device (108,112) (page 2, paragraphs 21-22).

Bateman states that the connection between the camera base unit (102,104) and the

host (108,112) includes both tethered and wireless connections; where in the wireless

case, the base unit (102,104) is capable of wirelessly transmitting to and receiving data

from the host (108,112) (page 2, paragraphs 20-21). Therefore, it can be seen that

Bateman teaches a wireless network connection between a data capture device

(102,104) and a host device (108,112). Bateman further states that upon connection of

a data capture device (102) to a host device (108,112) that is capable of communicating

with the data capture device (102), automatically verifying that a connection has been

established between the data capture device (102) and the host device (page 3,

paragraph 28) and automatically initiating an immediate transfer of information from the

data capture device (102) (pages 2-3 paragraph 23). In addition, the Bateman

reference discloses that a driver is installed on a host device that enables the host

device to transfer information (when a camera's local host is not available, the camera

can identify itself to a host 's operating system as a USB mass storage device and the

host USB controller/driver loads a default USB mass storage device driver and identifies

the camera as a storage device to enable a transfer of information between the camera

and the host) (page 4, paragraph 35-page 5, paragraph 39; page 6, paragraph 44).

However, although the Bateman reference discloses all of the above limitations it fails to

specifically state that upon connection of the data capture device and to the host device

notification that a transfer of information is in process and notification of successful

completion of the transfer of information is automatically provided.

Yamada discloses in figures 1-3 a camera capable of accepting an auxiliary

memory card (MC). The camera includes a liquid crystal display section (30) that

displays a plurality of icon marks (46-66) according to the operation modes of the

camera (col. 3, lines 60-67). When the memory card (MC) is attached to the camera,

icon mark (64) is displayed thus verifying that the connection has been established and

the microprocessor (MPU1) instructs microprocessor (MPU2) to perform processing

operations (col. 6, line 53 – col. 7, line 10). When the camera is in the copying mode of

copying image data from the main memory (MM) to the memory card (MC), icon mark

(62) automatically provides a notification that a transfer of information is in process (col.

4, lines 32-35; col. 9, line 59 – col. 10, line 15). Each time an individual image is

transferred and copied the values of icon marks (56, 60) are changed (col. 11, line 59 –

col. 12, line 10). Thus, icon marks (56,60) provide notification of successful completion

of the transfer of information. Therefore, it would have been obvious for one skilled in

the art to have been motivated to automatically provide notification that a transfer of

information is in process and automatically provide notification of successful completion

of a transfer of information as disclosed by Yamada in the system configured to transfer

data between a peripheral device and a host as disclosed by Bateman. Doing so would

provide a means for allowing a user of an image capture device to view the transfer

status of image data being transferred from the image capture device to a host.

However, although the combination of the Bateman and Yamada references discloses

all of the above limitations, the combination fails to state that notification of successful

completion of a transfer of information is provided by illumination or extinguishing of a

light on the data capture device.

Terakado discloses a remote controller (1) that is capable of communicating with multiple electronic devices (3,9,13) (figure 2). Terakado states that CPU (1a) turns on LED (100) to indicate that information is being transferred and the CPU (1a) turns off the LED (100) to indicate the information transfer has finished (page 5, paragraphs 74-84). Thus, it can be seen that it is well known to illuminate or extinguish an LED to notify a user of a device of a transfer state of the device. Therefore, it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art to have been motivated to include an LED to indicate the completion of an information transfer as disclosed by Terakado in the camera system disclosed by the combination of Bateman and Yamada. Doing so would provide a means for providing an indication that a transfer of information is either in process or has been completed. However, although the combination of the Bateman, Yamada and Terakado references discloses all of the above limitations, however the combination fails to disclose automatically deleting said information from said data capture device upon successful completion of said transfer.

Takahashi discloses a digital camera that is capable of transferring image data to remote devices. Takahashi states that when transfer of the image data from the transfer buffer memory (131) of the digital camera (1) to the personal computer (2) is completed, the MPU (11) automatically deletes the transferred image data in the transfer buffer memory (131) (page 13, paragraph 152). Therefore, it would have been obvious for one skilled in the art to have been motivated to include the teaching of automatically deleting image data in a digital camera when the image data is successfully transferred to a remote device as disclosed by Takahashi in the camera

system disclosed by the combination of the Bateman, Yamada and Terakado

references. Doing so would provide a means for deleting image data that has been

successfully transferred to remote devices in order to free up image storage space in a

digital camera.

Claim 30 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Bateman et al. US 2002/0194414 in view of Yamada et al. US 6,239,837 in view of

in view of Terakado et al. US 2002/0001042 in view of Takahashi US 2002/0051065

and further in view of Jackel et al. US 2003/0133015.

Re claim 30, the combination of the Bateman, Yamada,Terakado and Takahashi

references discloses all of the limitations of claim 29 above. However, although the

combination of the references discloses a camera capable of wirelessly communicating

with remote devices none of the references state that the wireless network connection is

a wireless internet connection.

Jackel discloses a web-connected interactive digital camera. The camera (10)

disclosed by Jackel is capable of communicating with remote devices via a wireless

internet connection (page 2, paragraph 19). Therefore, it would have been obvious for

one skilled in the art to have been motivated to include the teaching of enabling a

camera to communicate wirelessly with remote devices via a wireless internet

connection as disclosed by Jackel in the camera capable of wirelessly communicating

with remote devices disclosed by the combination of Bateman, Yamada, Terakado and

Takahashi. Doing so would provide a means for enabling a camera to communicate

with remote devices that are located far away from the camera.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to

applicant's disclosure.

Yoneda (US 2001/0030692) discloses an imaging apparatus. The information

regarding providing a notification of a connection between a camera and a remote

device is relevant material.

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time

policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE

MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within

TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not

mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the

shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any

extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of

the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later

than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Contacts

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Kelly L. Jerabek whose telephone number is **(571) 272-**

7312. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday (8:00 AM - 5:00 PM).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, David Ometz can be reached at **(571) 272-7593**. The fax phone number for

submitting all Official communications is **(571) 273-7300**. The fax phone number for

submitting informal communications such as drafts, proposed amendments, etc., may

be faxed directly to the Examiner at (571) 273-7312.

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